

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**  
**SHREVEPORT DIVISION**

**CHARLESETTA WILLIAMS**

**CIVIL ACTION NO. 09-381-P**

**VERSUS**

**JUDGE HICKS**

**CADDY CORRECTIONAL  
CENTER, ET AL.**

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE HORNSBY**

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

In accordance with the standing order of this Court, this matter was referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge for review, report and recommendation.

**STATEMENT OF CLAIM**

Before the Court is a civil rights complaint filed in forma pauperis by pro se plaintiff Charlesetta Williams (“Plaintiff”), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This complaint was received and filed in this Court on March 4, 2009. Plaintiff was incarcerated at the Caddo Correctional Center in Shreveport, Louisiana, when she filed this complaint. She names the Caddo Correctional Center, Deputy Hall, Deputy Washington, Deputy Crites and Deputy John Does as defendants.

Plaintiff has filed a vague and confusing complaint. Plaintiff claims she was stopped by police. She claims she was then kidnapped by the deputies at Caddo Correctional Center. She claims that on June 12, 2002, she was fingerprinted without a legal document from the Shreveport City Jail. She claims she was charged with felony simple arson.

As relief, she seeks to file criminal charges against the Defendants.

For the reasons stated below, Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed as frivolous.

## LAW AND ANALYSIS

The only relief which Plaintiff seeks is to bring criminal charges against the Defendants. The decision whether or not to bring criminal charges rests solely with the prosecutor. The Court does not institute criminal prosecutions. Plaintiff does not have a constitutional right to have anyone criminally prosecuted. See U.S. v. Carter, 953 F.2d 1449, 1462 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992); Oliver v. Collins, 914 F.2d 56, 60 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990); Jefferies v. Allen, 2009 WL 536051 (W.D.La.).

Accordingly, Plaintiff's claims are frivolous because they lack an arguable basis in law and in fact, and they should be dismissed with prejudice as frivolous.

## CONCLUSION

Because Plaintiff filed this proceeding in forma pauperis, if this Court finds Plaintiff's complaint to be frivolous, it may dismiss the complaint as such at any time, before or after service of process, and before or after answers have been filed. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e); Green v. McKaskle, 788 F.2d 1116, 1119 (5th Cir. 1986); Spears v. McCotter, 766 F.2d 179 (5th Cir. 1985). District courts are vested with extremely broad discretion in making a determination of whether an in forma pauperis (IFP) proceeding is frivolous and may dismiss a claim as frivolous if the IFP complaint lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact. Hicks v. Garner, 69 F.3d 22 (5th Cir. 1995); Booker v. Koonce, 2 F.3d 114 (5th Cir. 1993); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 109 S.Ct. 1827, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (1989).

For the reasons heretofore stated, the Court finds that the IFP complaint based upon a violation of Plaintiff's civil rights lacks an arguable basis in fact and law.

Accordingly;

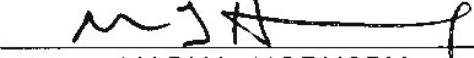
**IT IS RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's civil rights complaint be **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

## OBJECTIONS

Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 636(b)(1)(C) and Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 72(b), parties aggrieved by this recommendation have ten (10) business days from service of this report and recommendation to file specific, written objections with the Clerk of Court, unless an extension of time is granted under Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 6(b). A party may respond to another party's objections within ten (10) days after being served with a copy thereof. Counsel are directed to furnish a courtesy copy of any objections or responses to the District Judge at the time of filing.

A party's failure to file written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendation set forth above, within 10 days after being served with a copy shall bar that party, except upon grounds of plain error, from attacking on appeal the unobjected-to proposed factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court. See Douglas v. U.S.A.A., 79 F.3d 1415 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc).

**THUS DONE AND SIGNED**, in chambers, at Shreveport, Louisiana, on this the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of July 2009.



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MARK L. HORNSBY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE